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By wer friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication total to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Business and Bryanism

In an Austin despatch to the St. Louis Republic, a Democratic newspaper, a correct notion is unconsciously given of the position of the Democratic party as to business interests. The Anti-Trust bill. which was passed by the Arkansas Legislature in spite of the opposition of business men, is now before the Texas Legislature. Thus does the chase against the Octopus leap over State boundaries.

Here is the effect which the new Trust measure produces upon the Texas business

"This morning's trains brought hundreds of busi ness men from every section of the State to make personal appeals to the members of the Legislature not to pass the bill. In addition, appeals from every section of the State by mail and telegraph continued to pour in upon the members asking that the bill be killed. Fire insurance men swarmed in to see that they were eliminated from the provisions of the

In Cisco some merchants "publicly stated that they were in favor of tarring and feathering any member of the Legislature who voted for the Anti-Trust law." So strong is the hostility of Texas business men to the bill. While they were denouncing it and pre-

paring to fight it the Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives got this telegram from the Democrats in the Arkansas House of Representatives ; "The House of Representatives of the Arkansas

Legislature await with anxiety the vote on your Anti-Trust bill. It tends to redeem Democratic pledges. The bearts of the masses go out to you." Business men may protest and business

may suffer, but the Democratic party must carry out its programme of hostility to property. Business and the Democratic party are deadly enemies. Wherever the Democrats have the power

they show by legislation, and wherever they have not the power they show by proposed legislation, or by demagogic speeches, that the Democratic policy is war against business, against capital. From the Crokerites in the New York Logislature to the Bryanites in the Arkansas Legislature, this, with less and greater degrees of sincerity and effectiveness, is the Democratic idea at present.

A party that makes war on business that is the Democracy to-day. It is strange that any sane human being should believe that a party can prosper by attacking the prosperity of the country.

Ireland's Best Hope

We have several times referred to Ire land's new agrarian association, the United Irish League, which has suddenly acquired a great development and is largely to be credited with the sweeping victory gained by the Nationalists at the recent Irish county elections. The purpose of the new society is, as we have pointed out, to effect through State aid the purchase of the grazing farms which now occupy about one-half of Ireland's soil, and thus to transform the landless agricultural laborers into small peasant proprietors. These laborers might then obtain a livelihood by raising for the home market, or the English market, such commodities as milk, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs, which, unlike grain and ment, ittle reason to from countries more distant than France Holland and Denmark. It is an interesting fact that before the United Irish League tion. He pointed out, or assumed to point was started this very move was advocated as offering the best hope of a revival of prosperity in Ireland by one of our fellow citizens, Mr. MICHAEL Fox, the Secretary of the New York branch of the Irish National Ignorant men, always liable to error. Federation of America.

In a lecture which he delivered to his compatriots, Mr. Fox pointed out that the | to the same limitations imposed by fallible agricultural laborers, who would recover independence and a fair chance of subsistence by a restoration of grazing land to tillage, are preëminently the victims of the economic change which Ireland has undergone since the great famine of 1847. They are mainly the descendants of those who suffered by the wholesale and long-continued evictions which followed that catastrophe. Their fathers once ploughed the in a light which is radically different from very soil which has been converted into that in which it was viewed by all past genpastures for cattle and sheep. Before erations of Christendom. As the eloquent the famine, which, it must be re- and scholarly Rev. Dr. Storns said recently membered, was due to an almost ex- in an article from which we have already clusive reliance on the potato crop, a mis- quoted precisely, instead of believing that take that would not be repeated, there it came by inspiration through the authors existed in Ireland a peasant proprietary to whom its books are attributed, people rewhich closely resembled that of France as gard it as a record of the sayings and the regards the minute parcellation of land. In France out of five million peasant owners three millions own and cultivate, on an ABBOTT wrote the other day, they look average, only an acre and a half of land on the Prophets of the Old Testament spiece. Famine is unknown among them; as merely sagacious and far-seeing men, they are prosperous and contented, and are generally recognized as the backbone of not as miraculous foretellers; as no more the French social system. Mr. Fox has remarkable in their perception of the workshown that there were in Ireland in 1841 | ing of the laws governing society and the no fewer than 135,314 holdings, not one outcome of specific causes than are the wise 1880 the number of such holdings had dwindled to 50,613. Of holdings larger than one acre, but not exceeding five acres, there were in 1841 more than \$10,000; thirty-nine years later there were but 64,292. The farms comprehending over five acres but not more than fifteen acres apiece numbered 252,799 in 1841, and but 161,335 in 1880. Here we have in less than forty years a total decrease of supernatural basis; for all the miraculous about 422,000 in the number of holdings not exceeding fifteen acres. If we bear in mind the average size of Irish families, we shall appreciate how vast was the population evicted from its homes after the famine and forced to choose between emigration and reduction to the grade of agricultural laborers.

The Gladstone Land acts of 1881, intended to assure fixity of tenure, fair rents amendments thereof and the various Land Purchase acts have benefited tenant farmers only, and especially those holding more than fifteen acres, who had increased between 1841 and 1880 by upward of 170,000. For the landless agribe done, unless through State aid the huge | be demonstrated scientifically. tracts now given up to pasturage are once It has been a tremendous revolution to

imagined by those not conversant with the transfer of land on a great scale from tillage to pasturage is due to some irresistible economic cause, such as the impossibilty of growing grain at a profit in Ireland, whereas the rearing of cattle and sheep may be supposed to be relatively lucrative. There is no doubt purely. The foundation of the faith of the that the stress of competition from the Episcopal Church being the same Bible, it United States and other distant countries was felt by grain in Ireland long before it was felt by meat. This, in spite of a fact, but little known, that Irish growers of hood, though he has recanted none of grain are decidedly more efficient than the his teachings as to the fallibility of English and Scotch; that they have nothing to learn from the Germans and but little from the Dutch. The statistics collected by Mr. Fox show that from 1891 to 1895 the average number of bushels of wheat, yielded annually per acre, was in known to all men to reject the authority Great Britain 26.35, and in Ireland 30.35. During the same quinquennium Irish acres yielded 43.72 bushels of oats, against 38.37 bushels in Great Britain. These figures refute the accusation that the Irish peasants are poor farmers, and that if they turned their attention to dairy products they could not bear competition with the Normans, the Flemings and the Danes.

But, it may be said, the Irish farmers, do what they will, cannot sell grain in competition with the producers in the United States and other transmarine countries. That is true, but neither will the Irish graziers be able much longer to sell their beef and mutton. On this point Mr. Fox brings forward some decisive statistical evidence. It was proved before a recent royal commission that between 1864 and 1893 the price of store cattle had fallen 32 per cent., that of fat cattle 22 per cent., that of sheep 32 per cent, and that of mutton 22 per cent The decline in price has continued, and by the first year of the twentieth century it is likely to render graziers willing and even anxious to sell their lands.

There is no economic reason why the alm of the United Irish League, which is the purchase by State aid of grazing lands and the distribution of them among agricultural laborers, should not be carried out. Nor is there likely either to be any sucressful political opposition to the proposal, should the Irish Nationalist party, reunited through the influence of this new agrarian organization, secure the balance of power in the House of Commons which is expect ed to be chosen two years hence.

Dr. Briggs and the Episcopal Church

Dr. CHARLES A. BRIGGS of the Union Theological Seminary is to be admitted into the Order of the Priesthood in the Episcopal Church on the 14th of next month. In the course of the ceremony the Bishop will put to him this question and he will be required to give the answer appended :

"Are you persuaded that the Holy Scriptures conon all Doctrine required as necessary for eternal salvation through faith in Just's Chaist? And are con determined, out of the said Scriptures, to it truct the people committed to your charge, and to teach nothing, as necessary to eternal salvation, but that which you shall be persuaded hay be concluded and proved by the 8 ripture?

"turner I am as persuaded, and have so deterined by tion's grace."

Inferentially, therefore, a solemn declaration that he believes in the infallibility of the Bible will be required of Dr. Briggs, for otherwise, of course, the Scripture could not contain "all doctrine necessary to eternal salvation." The Episcopal Church, s this question indicates so positively, deives its belief in eternal salvation from the Bible, and its faith in the one is dependent on faith in the other as the infallible Word of God; for only by miraculous inspiration. revelation, can men learn anything of the future state, or that there is such a state. They cannot find it out by their science. They must believe in it as a fact made known to them by Gop through the means of inspiration; as a miraculous revelation of the divine knowledge, which must be absolutely true because coming from Omniscience.

About fifteen years ago Dr. BRIGGS began the publication of analyses of the ible, which applied to the book scientific principles of criticism, and thereby put it on the plane of a human producout, inconsistencies in its narratives, evidences of substantial fraud in its composition and indications that its writers, unknown and undiscoverable authors, were Practically he reduced the Bible to the level of profane literature, and made it subject human understanding.

This method of treatment of the Bible, it is not too much to say, has since revolutionized the whole religious belief of a great part of the people in this country who took the Scriptures formerly with unquestioning faith as the veritable Word of God. This generation, in the Protestant world more especially, looks upon the Bible teachings of unknown men of unknown and undiscoverable authority. As Dr. LYMAN like Thomas Jeffenson, for instance, and which exceeded an acre in extent. men of this day. Incidentally, too, Dr. An-BOTT attributed superstitious misconception to the writers of the New Testament in assuming that the Prophets spoke by miraculous power.

That is the prevalent tone of the school this time. The logical application of its principles of Biblical criticism, now extensively made, deprives theology of its whole occurrences described in the Bible lose their of the radiated cultivation so diffused. title to authenticity if it is a fallible human book, to which the canons of purely scien-

tific criticism must be applied. Dr. BRIGGS will be required to declare that the Scripture contains "all doctrine necessary for eternal salvation through faith in denying the infallibility of the simple enough for the Greeks. It was pos-Bible upon which it depends. His method and freedom of transfer, the successive of criticism destroys the whole by questioning the authenticity of the reports of Birth, the Atomement, the Resurrection, and the very divinity of Jesus. doubt, prevalent in this country largely because of his teaching, rejects the Biblical lutely nothing has been done. Nothing can | tion, and believes in nothing that cannot

the whole current of religious thought. state of things in Ireland that Consequently the condemnation and suspension of Dr. BRIGGS by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, six years ago, were essential if that Christian communion was not prepared to confess that its standard of faith and doctrine is based on falsehood and superstition is not easy to understand why he is not condemned by it also, but is to be admitted next month to the order of its priestthe Scriptures, and because he refused to recant them could not be restored to the Presbyterian ministry. Of what avail will be his preaching of eternal salvation and of fatth in CHRIST when he is for them to which the Episcopal Church appeals? The Enisconal Church in England more

especially, is now rent by a violent controversy between the Protestant party and the party of sacerdotalism, but each of them accepts the final authority of the Bible and adheres to its view of the Church because it is "persuaded" that it "may be concluded and proved by the Scripture." It is simply a difference in the expression of faith; but Dr. BRIGGS denies the very supernatural authority on which both rest their belief so confidently. He quibbles with words to avoid the implication, but that he denies the supernatural is a logical conclusion of his teaching from which there is no bonest method of escape. He may be called a religious philosopher, but he is no more of a Christian believer than INGERSOLL is. The whole foundation for the framework of Christian theology is destroyed by his teachings.

The admission of Dr. Briggs to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church will therefore introduce into it an element so essentially destructive that by the side of it the controversy between the Protestants and the sacerdotalists seems actually preservative, for the responsibility for the present and prevalent denial of the authority of both Bible and Church, of supernaturalism generally, by former believers in them in this country, rests on Dr. BRIGGS more than on any other infidel of the period.

Culture Once More.

The undertaking to answer this inquiry is a pleasure :

To THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir Will not THE Sex be good enough to expound whether it believes "culture" to be of any good at all; and, if so, in what that good lies? No doubt, as THE SUN points out, "culture" has little to do with the moral qualities which make a nation great, but men who, like my self, are working their way through college are a'armed to think that the "culture" for which they are sacrificing much should be no better than van-HARVARD COLLEGE, April 16.

We have no quarrel with culture. Our concern has been to show that it has no necessary relation to and cannot take the place of moral qualities; that, however brilliant or valuable in the individual, it has no primary or saving virtue in the State. Expecially is this the case in a democraticrepublican State, which depends upon the general and average abilities and the moral stamina of the community. The government of the State is still the prime work of the citizen, however much some of the gentlemen in this country who have, or suppose themselves to have, a superior cultivation may depreciate that work in the United States, because it is, on the whole, and even in its defects, representative and popular, whereas the tendency of culture seems to be aristocratic, and that of what we may call sociological semi-culture is anarchistic. The wisdom of all, not of the few, governs.

With religion, whether this be regarded as a preparation for another life or the strengthening of the moral faculties for a just and good life here, culture has little to do. It happens that at the present day there are a number of clergymen who seem to regard religion as a form of art or poetry, and who preach vaguely and thinly, not the scrap book. These persons are not highly cultivated men. But they think bring the word "culture" into contempt.

Some of the college professors who utter their opinions upon political and economic matters show a great ignorance of the subjects of which they treat and a great contempt for their country. It may be said that these men thereby show that they are not really cultivated, but some of them are known to be men of considerable accomplishments.

In these public appearances they do not shine in point of sagacity, or even of good temper. The great untrained mass which they despise and would instruct is superior to them in judgment and in the comprehension of public questions. Here let us say that we do not refer to the college professors as a class, nor would we speak without respect of men who are devoting their lives to acquiring and disseminating knowledge. Some of them cannot lose the dogmatism of the class room. Some of them have a mania for printing hasty opinions. Others of them revel in sentimental sociology. Once in a while one of them, like Prof. HARRY THURSTON PECK, takes universal sciolism for his province. The sham culture helps to throw suspicion upon the real.

What is the real, and of what good is it? as our Harvard undergraduate asks. We suppose that it should be the development of the mental and the physical powers in as many directions as is practicable without haste or excess or superficiality. The chief good of it to the person who submits himself to the necessary labor is his increased capacity for refined enjoyment of life. It may be said that this is a selfish and narrow view, that the inof theologians which is most influential at | creased value of the cultivated man to his fellows, the services which he can do, should be considered. Possibly, and we are not concerned with the exactness of our definition. We wish merely to mark our doubt A man with a genius for cultivation will probably gain something from everybody he meets, but it by no means follows that

he will impart of his stores at random. Be this as it may, it is becoming impossible in this age of the world for anybody to faith in Jesus Christ." Yet he denies that be a thoroughly cultivated man. It was sible, though it involved much arid reading, to get an encyclopedic knowledge in the Middle Ages. Now not only must new events recorded as facts-upon the Virgin languages be learned, but new sciences must be mast red. The thing is hopeless The man of science burrows away in his at Apia while Great Britain has two, and we specialty all his life. The man of literature devotes himself to books. Literary and cultural laborer, on the other hand, abso- evidence as pure illusion and supersti- esthetic cultivation, an extremely small part of what cultivation ought to be, has

fortunate among them, who, be it remembered, may be weaklings, curmudgeons or even bores. For learning many things or even associating with many people and seeing many countries does not necessarily

make a man kinder, better or more useful. Our friend in Cambridge and his friends who are working their way through college are happy young men. We are far from wishing to discourage them. They feel the dealre "to follow knowledge like a sinking star." The life of the world and of man unrolls before them. What patient nights and fruitful days are theirs! Enjoyment is not their object, but they are getting a keen intellectual delight out of their studies. We do not mean that their culture will be "vain." The pursuit of it is pleasant. The results of it, if the pursuit is successful, will be with them all their lives. They will have learned, we hope, to know that not to them or to anybody is it given to know much of the knowable; they will not pretend to know anything that they do not know; and they will have gained a tolerant and modest spirit. These things seem easy, and there is nothing harder.

It is a mere peep at the blograph, this life and most of us have to work for our bread and butter during most of it. A mighty limited time to count the stars and the plants, the stones and the fishes, and the birds; to flash a candle through the past while rushing through the present; to see the world and the insides of books; to hear the poets and players and the singers with instruments; to go down to the sea in ships and to the links with caddies : culture is a long job. Non omnia possumus omnes; we can't all be in the Lionardo da Vinci line. Our most industrious seekers after cultivation will find it hard to rival that Renaissance character, or his predecessor, LEONE BAT-TISTA ALBERTI, who was architect, painter, sculptor, musician, composer, mathematician, historian, novellst, inventor, afterdinner orator, philosopher, squeezer of knowledge out of every art and artisan; who could ride wild horses and jump with his feet together over a man's head, and who prescribed a fine landscape for himself when he was ill. But this our friends in Cambridge and all other lovers of cultivation can do: they can learn what they can, and be not puffed up. It takes considerable knowledge for a man to find out that he knows inconceivably little in a universe inconceivably great.

To Rear Admiral Schley

Within the last few days reports have been prevalent that the pressure of critieism upon Rear Admiral SCHLEY has moved him to collect "documentary evidence, with a design of seeking to justify himself through an investigation in Congress. We are constrained to regard the report as incredible.

Although the President, the Secretary of the Navy and SCHLEY himself have declared that the victorious fleet at Santiago was under Sampson, Schley adding that "to him the honor is due," the attack upon the Administration and upon Sampson was begun on the theory that SCHLEY, even with the promotion assigned to him, was entitled to relatively greater honor than he received. That is a wholly academic question, however, compared to what is involved in the fact that SCHLEY remains the one officer of the war against whose name there stand official charges of incompetence and "reprehensible conduct."

For an officer in that situation to turn for redress to a political body like Congress, and not to the customary tribunal for such questions, a Court of Inquiry, would be a totally unprecedented violation of naval usage and a confession of unwillingness to meet his peers; in short, a confession of guilt. Moreover, it would be the grossest possible insult to Schley's brothers in arms. It would make of SCHLEY a deeper discredit to the Navy than he can be made to appear by his worst enemy.

The Schley agitation is one of the most lamentable and unwholesome outcomes of the passions of the war. As we read the effort, which may account for his display of irritaevidence. SCHLEY deserves all the condennation visited upon him and more. His unreligion from the Bible, but literature from | fitness as a naval commander seems to us so plain after a study of the record that the great promotion recommended for they are, and their pretensions tend to him because of his presence at Santiago appears as an error of extreme favor. And the attack made upon Sampson by Schley's friends is in our judgment also the height of baseless reasoning or mad injustice. But SCHLEY's friends say that he is maligned by Sampson's friends, slandered maliciously by Sampson, and wronged by the Administration. A formal determination of all points of the controversy. so that on either side justice may succeed outrage or injustice be replaced by apology, is the plain duty of SCHLEY to demand. since the official accusations that are at the bottom of it all lie against him and against him alone.

No officer can live with dignity or with a reputation for self-respect under the shadow hanging over SCHLEY. Nor can the fame of our Navy be wholly fair while such an extraordinary management of ships as has been ascribed to SCHLEY by his superiors remains without the stamp of final and authoritative professional approval or condemnation.

The American Navy should wear the distinction of Schley's genlus or it should be relieved of the smirch of his incompetence not to say of the suspicion of his inaccuracy of statement. Only a Court of Inquiry can determine these questions at issue.

This is not an affair for partisanship or politics, but for calm and searching examination founded on the honor and the understanding of the Navy. A demand for a Court of Inquiry to remove from him the styma of official censure, or an open letter to his friends telling them that they are mistaken as to his merits, should come at ence from Rear Admiral Schley, not only in the interest of fair play to all who have not had it, but in simple justice to the Navy and to the Administration of the

The Gefion for Apia.

The German cruiser Geflon, which is said to have been ordered to Samoan waters after replenishing her ammunition at Kiao Chou, resembles in size our Philadelphin, which is already there. She displaces 4,207 tons, say the records, has about 9,000 indicated horse power and a speed of about 20 knots, with a coal capacity of 550 tons, while the Philadelphia displaces 4.324 tons, has 8,815 horse power and a trial speed of 192 knots, with a bunker capacity

of 1,086 tons. As Germany now has only one war vessel also have one, there would be nothing objectionable in such a reinforcement. The rumor that Germany will send still another ship refers possibly to the Kormoran or come to be the representative of culture. | the Moewe. Both these vessels are much Men and women must learn what they can, smaller than the Gefion, the Kormoran dis-

more put under the plough. It may be occur in a period so short. It has changed and little it is even in the case of the most. placing 1,640 tons, and the gunboat Moewe, which was lately at Matupi, in Papua, only 848. The Kormoran at last accounts had gone to Sydney for repairs, having struck a reef while on the way to Samoa from China, and perhaps the Gefion is simply ordered thither in her place,

The British and American ships are act-Ing together, and they could quickly be reinforced. We shall soon have another ship there, in any case, as the Badger leaves San Francisco this week with the Samoan Commission. She is an auxiliary cruiser of 4,784 tons displacement, carrying six 5-inch guns and six smaller pieces. The Newark and Marblehead are also to go to the Pacific, the former being already well on her way. But the Commission is likely to settle the Samoon troubles amicably.

I am willing to let the American people settle for the American people the money question,—Col. Baran. An uncommonly generous offer. Does the Colonel mean it?

Several Democratic appraisers of genius have placed Col. BRYAN by the side of WER-BTER, CALHOUN and CLAY. The Buffalo Times now classifies him as an orator. It seems that its "eloquence combines the qualities of grace and elegance of a Ciceno with the force and power of a DEMOSTHENES." The Colonel must begin to wonder how a sane country can refuse to make use of so many kinds of greatness.

If wealth can buy Legislatures, we can legis-late for ourselves,—George Fard Williams.

Resolved, that Legislatures ought to be and hereby are abolished. The immortal WILLIAMS, with or without the initiative and referendum, can produce more legislation in a week than the country can consume in a hundred years.

What has the Pop party ever done for his-tory?-Faits City Journal.

Furnished it with some of the most engaging characters that ever trod on boards. History s indebted to the Populists for men like JERRY SIMPSON, DAVIS HECTOR WAITE, LORAINE D. LEWELLING, JOHN W. LEEDY and CYCLONE Davis. History has done nothing for the Populists but they have done much for history.

The Egypt Exploration Fund - Money Needed.

To THE PRITOR OF THE SUN-Sie. The results from the splendid discoveries in Egypt benefit every phase of human learning or progress-all the sciences and arts as well as iterature and religion.

The Egypt Exploration Fund has now three distinct departments: Its "Grace-Roman branch" for discovering and publishing valuable papyri from the masters in the ancient world, its volume for 1898 including Thuevdides. Herodotus, Homer, Plato, &c., the oldest extant leaves from the New Testament, and most fascinating details of social, business and municipal doings in the early centuries its "Archæological Survey" department for recording texts and transcribing scenes from the monuments of peculiar interest before they are destroyed by vandalism; and its general work of original discovery under the lead of Prof. Petrie.

Beautiful illustrations of the rules, sculptures, objects of art and religious or domestic use, some of the plates in colors, appear in our annual volumes. An annual volume, the "Archaological Report" brochure, and the annual report with subscribers' names are all three report with subscribers' names are all three sent to each donor of not less than \$5: \$125 constitutes life-membership. Over 000 Americans of eminence, among them 110 university or college presidents, have been subscribers. Depending absolutely upon subscribtons, now imperatively needed to continue its work, the society makes its annual appeal to the intelligent public. In this appeal through your friendly columns I cordially invite all interested to address for our illustrated circular the Rev. W. C. Winslow or the Secretary, Mrs. Marle N. Buckman, at the national office, 59 Temple street, Boston, Mass.; checks may be sent to the order of Francis C. Foster, Hon. Treasurer, Antiquities are now divided among our museums strictly mo rate of the subscriptions received from their prospective localities. The honorary officials, some of them full of work in the cause, all donate their services.

Hon, See's and Vice-Pres't for the U. S. Boston, April 21.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-NIC: In Dr. Savage's sermon last Sunday be praises clergymen who do not fear to express their private belief, or unbelief, from the pull it, and he also attempts to prove the immortality of the soul. From the report of his ser-mon he does not appear to have succeeded in his bility in suspending his theme Catholics and the Pope. For Catholics have believed

the dogma of immortality for the past nineteen cen uries, and, on the eve of the two need of a Savage to whip up his wits to the snapping point in order to demonstrate it. Dr. Savage says: "Nobody cares about the Pope now except those near to him." Does he mean 'near' in the sense of devotion or of proximity? If ne means in devotion, every good Catholic knows how to suswer him; if he means in proximity, where are the Doctor's powers of observation? Even out-siders have had evidence, by the manner in which

the late encyclical was received, of the unswerving

oyalty and submission of American Catholics to the Sovereign Pontiff. Furthermore Dr. Savage asserts: "I have heard fevont Catholics say, 'It's all very well for the Pope to be the spir tual head of the Church, but when he to be the spir than head where I shall send my chil-dren to school I draw the line." "Decout Catho-lies," Dector? How many? If investigated, their umber would dwindle to the proportious of little Johnny's exaggerated account concerning "our cat and an ther." If any Catholic is responsible for uch a declaration, Dr. Savage may rest assured that he is not "devout," but a most deplorable expenent of his religion. Good Catholics are unflinching in pelieving that the Holy Father is infallible in matters concerning faith and morals, and morality, as well as the child's future destiny, is involved in the question of education. It is at this point where very "devout Catholic" "draws the line," namely, that he would not send son or daughter where in struction would be given by such professors as Dr.

Bavage or others like him. Ex-PROTESTANT, NOW & CATROLIC. NEW YORK, April 12.

Rebuke for Young Theatre Parties. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Will you not kindly use your influence in alating a nuisance so common at our places of amusement? I refer to the annoying and ceaseless chatter indulged in during the performances by young people in the audience, rendering it impossible to follow the play and creating much ill feeting and discomfort. Indignant glances and even reproof seem to be of no avail, Such ill-bred people should understand that we pay our money to see and hear the play, not to lister to their gabbling.

Rumblings of a New Trotting Record. From the Turf, Field and Farm

"Is it not about time," said Mr. C. J. Hamlin, some horse to equal or surpass the 2:03% of Alix? Keep your eye on The Abbot."

APRIL 22.

Written. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: Write Hotsella Pannell in the deathless roll of fame.

MAYWOOD, Fayette Co., W. Va., April 17. Held Prisoner by a Sewing Machine Needle.

From the Jamestown Journal. While operating a sewing machine at her home of West Seventh street Wednesday afternoon Miss Agnes Polder had the misferions to get her finger

under the machine needle, which penetrated it. The needla became best in the operation, and it was im-possible for her to turn the machine so as to withdrawit. Being alone in the house at the time, she was a sure enough prisoner, and could not attract attention by her cries for help for fully au hour. Finally Lionel O. Robertson heard her while pass-ing the house. He went to the rescue, but could not turn the machine to release the unfortunate young woman. A machinistand a physician were sent for On the arrival of the machinist he was compelled to take the machine apart before Miss Polder could be released. The physician then extracted the needle, and the wound will soon heal, but the experience is one which will doubtless be remembered by the vicA SING SING PRISON JOURNAL.

The Star of Hope to Make Its Appearance Next Wednesday.

SING SING, N. Y., April 22.-The Star of Hope is the title of a little monthly paper to be published by the convicts of Sing Sing Prison. Warden Sage has had the subject under consideration for some time and the first numher will make its appearance next Wednesday. There is a complete printing plant at the pris on where State work is turned out by convict labor, and the work of issuing, writing printing will be done entirely by convicts. The Wardan will select all the matter from the contributions of the 1,400 prisoners who have

been invited to contribute. It is expected that some very interesting stories will be found in the columns of the Sar of Hope.

There is only one newspaper man serving a sentence in the mison, and he will act as assistant to the Warden in conducting the paper. In speaking about the paper, Warden Sage said:

In several prisons in this country newson-pers are published, and I thought such a ven-ture would prove satisfactory at Sing Sing. It will serve a twofold purpose. Physical labor will serve a twofold purpose. Phys cal labor of the men is unhappily to a certain extent restricted at the present time. A fair substitute perhaps will be found in the employment of their mental energies. The effort of composition is a real labor sometimes as many will testify. It will be an occupation, at least, and it will conduce to mental training."

Warden Sage has taken much interest in the scheme, although he has only a week more at the institution, if his successor, Addison Johnson, takes office on May 1.

NO VERDICT IN THE LYNCHING TRIAL. Jury Stood Seven to Five for Acquittal-Judge Brawley's Comments.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 22,-After being out lynching case returned into court this morning, and Foreman McCollough announced that no agreement or verdict could be reached. At first the jury was evenly divided as to an acquittal and conviction, and there were several subsequent changes, the final count showing only five members for a conviction. Of the thirteen defendants, a noile prosequi was entered as to Newham and Lee, and Clark, Rogers and Kelly were cut from the indictment The eight defendants who are left are required to furnish new bonds for their appearance at the United States Circuit Court in No-

helore dismissing the jury to-day Judge Brawley took occasion to speak on the lynching leter which has prevaited in this State, ite said it looked to him as if the State was moving backward, that crime was more common and mob rule was too frequent. He said this was a white man a State, and if the white men, with all the machinery of the law at their command, were unable to rule the State with our resorting to mob rule it was time to confess a weakness and incapacity to govern that which was given into its hands.

The mistral in the lynching case has not been a surprise to anybody save the defendants themselves, who had hoped for an acquittal. The work will be taken no again. before dismissing the jury to-day Judge

MAY FLINT HIIS BAD LUCK AGAIN Loses Sails in a Squall and Comes Back to

big four-masted American iron May Flint, which sailed hence for Hong Kong on April 13, returned yesterday and anchored in Gravesend Bay. She had a heavy list to port and was in need of canvas. When she was three days out, on Sunday inst, she was struck by a hurricane squall. She was then running under foresail, foretopsail and fore topmast staysail. The blast tore the shortened canvas to ribbons and sent the ship away over to port. A comber boarded her from the starloard, sending her almost on her beam ends.

loard, sending her almost on her beam ends. Her cargo shifted, and when she righted she had a heavy list. Capt. Banfield decided to put back to New York for new sails and to have his cargo restowed.

The May Fint was originally the British steamship Persian Monarch, She stranded in a storm on the Long Island coast in 1833 and was bought, as she lay, by Flint & Co., and converted into a sailing eraf. She started for Hiogo with a general cargo in August, 1847, and was disma-ted in a cyclone off the Azores. She returned to this port, relitted and managed to reach Hiogo. She caught fire there and was scutteld. She was raised and relitted during the Spanish-American war and reassumed her old name of Persian Monarch, with British resistry. The war was over when she got here and she was again put under American registry and her present name.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH MEXICO. Ratifications Exchanged at the City of Mexico Yesterday.

Washington, April 22.-Mr. McCreary, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States in the City of Mexico, telegraphed the State Department to-day that the ratifications of the extradition treaty between Mexico and the United States were exchanged at noon. The terms of the treaty are now in operation. Under its provisions the treaty becomes retroactive and covers all cases of extra-litton arising since the expiration of the preceding agreement, several months ago.

The most notable case involved in this retro-

several months ago.

The most notable case involved in this retroactive leature is that of Santiago Morphy,
an alleged embezzier, who was arrested in
New Orleans and turned over to Mexican offleers a few days before the old treaty expired,
but escaped. It has been reported that he was
arrested in Kansas City this week and taken to
Mexico, but the State Department has not had
any confirmation of the story. This alleged
action did not have the sanction of the United
States, but it is said at the State Department
that such removal across the border will
probably be held to be legal, as a warrant for
Morphy's extradition had been issued by this
Government, and the retroactive leature of the
new treaty covers the matter of suthority to new treaty covers the matte take him out of this country. the matter of authority to

ITS EMPLOYEES STOCKHOLDERS. John D. Crimmins's Trust Company Offers

Clerks Shares at a Small Premium. Rather a novelty in trust company methods has been instituted by the new City Trust Company, in which John D. Crimmins and his friends are largely interested. The company. friends are largely interested. The company, it was announced in Wall street yesterday, had provided from its holdings of its stock sufficient shares to allow each of its employees to become a steckholder. The stock is quoted on the New York Stock Exchange at 400 tod, but the employees were allowed to subscribe for it at only a slight premium above the price of 200 at which it was originally issued, which represents the amount paid in by the organizers of the company.

Nashville Starts Up the Mississippi.

NEW OBLEANS, April 22, -The United States gunboat Nashville sailed from New Orleans this morning for a cruise on the Mississippi and its tributaries. The Nashville will have to and its tributaries. The Nashville will have to take off her upper masts to get under the Memphis lividge. She will stop one day at Baton Bouge, two at Natchez, two at Vicksburg, and three at Memphis, which city she will reach on May 1. She will arrive at bt. Louis on May 12.

No American man-of-war of any size has ascended the Mississippi as far as St. Louis, and it has been a number of years since the Concord visited Cairo on the occasion of the construction of the Cairo Bridge.

Socialists Snub the C. F. U.

It was announced yesterday by the May Day Conference Committee of the Socialist Labor party that it had refused a proposal made by party that it had refused a proposal made by the Central Federated Union to cooperate in a May Day demonstration. The C.F. U. had ar-ranged to hold a demonstration on April 29, and the Socialists had decided to have one on May I. Some of the unions in the C.F. U. bucked out, and as the Socialists can always draw a crowd the committee in charge of the C.F. U. demonstration decided to ask the Socialists to cooperate with it and hold only one demonstra-tion, with the result stated.

Columbia Students in a French Play.

Columbia students and Barnard girls appeared together yesterday afternoon in the first French play ever given at Columbia University. "Batalile de Dames," a well-known comedy by Scribe and Legouvé, was produced at the Brinckerhoff Theatre in Barnard College. The performance was under the direction of the French societies of Barnard and Columbia. A large audience applianded the efforts of the young students. The play will be given to-merrow and Wednesday evenings at the same place.

Office Tendered to Prof. Barus.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 22.-Prof. Carl Barus, Ph. D., head of the Department of Physics at Brown University, has been invited Physics at Brown University, has been invited to fill the office of Inspector of Standards and take charge of the Government Bureau of Weights and Measures at Washington. The office was recently created by Congress. Prof. Barus said to-insy that he does not think he will accept the position. His reason is that the tenure of his professorship at Brown is not dependent upon the uncertainties of politics. ARMY BEEF INQUIRY.

The Court Examining Testimony and Litts ening to the Reading of Depositions WASHINGTON, April 22.-The Army Court of Inquiry met te-day and continued the exame ination of testimony and the reading of deposts tions. Col. Davis, the Recorder, read the depositions of Alexander Powell and Reporter Carl D. Berry of New York, whose statements have already been given in substance in The Sus. Mr. Powell denied the use of formal. dehyde in his process for preserving beef. Mr. Berry corroborated the testimony of Sidney Reid of New York about the interview given by Gen, Miles in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel ou

Jan. 31. The Recorder next read extracts from the official reports of Inspector-General Breckinridge on the Cuban campaign. These reports have been published in document form by the War Department and were submitted to the War Investigating Commission. Major James M. Lancaster of the Fourth Artillery appeared as a witness on behalf of Gen. Miles and was examined by Major Lee. He explained the examined by Major Lee. He explained that movements of the artillery brigade from Tampa to Siboney, and described the half ling of between 600 and 700 horses in Cuba. They were nut into the water from the vessels and allowed to swim ashore. By command of Gen. Miles about 500 of the horses were re-embarked and wont with the expedition to Porto Rico. In Major Lancaster's of the formation 400 or 500 cattle could have been landed in Cuba in twenty-four hours without any great difficulty. He said that while in Porto Rico has saw the native cattle. "Some of them American farmers would have been proud of," lee said. The native beef, he thought, was perfectly satisfactory, but he admitted that there were some complaints among the men about it.

OLD GUARD ON PARADE The Organization Celebrates Its Seventy.

The Old Guard celebrated its seventy-third

anniversary yesterday and attended a memorial service for its dead. Officers were installed early in the afternoon at the armory, Broadway and Forty-ninth street, after which there was a parade to St. Thomas's Church, there was a parade to St. Thomas's Church, whose rector, the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown. is also chaplain of the Old Guard. The church services lasted an hour.

There was another parade afterward down Fifth avenue to Thirtleth street and up Breadway to the armory. The Guard was in full uniform, including bearskins, and here arms Major Briggs, followed by a double file of officers, came behind the band, and then came the four companies of the Guard in single file. The parade only occupied half of the street, so that the rarly evening traffle should not be early evening traffic should not be Refreshments were served at the

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Final Conference To-Day With Property Owners Before Condemnation. Collector Bidwell will have a conference

on Tuesday with the committee which represents the owners of the Bowling Green site. and also with the United States District Attorney, and it will then be decided whether condemnation proceedings should be brought against all the parcels of property included in against an the parcels of proporty included in the site, or against those parcels only of which the owners refuse to sell at private sale. The Collector hopes to have the matter closed up by July 1, so that work can begin. The owners of twelve parcels have agreed to sell; Miss Della Richardson, who represents the Richardson estate as the owner of another parcel, has about agreed to do so, and two others, represented by Mary T. Seccomb and Thomas P. Cooper, are holding off.

Filipino Sauce Saves the Scion. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Doesn't your papa ever lick you?"
"I guess not! Every time he threatens to like me I read him an extract from his great anti-imperiation speech, in which he said: These Filipinos are like wayward children, but have we on that account the right to take away their God-given privilege to do asthey please? Let us treat them as we would our own wayward children, plead with them, be-seech them, but never coerce them with either guinor rod."

gun or rod."
"That's a good deal to remember."
"Yes, but he's got so now that he drops the switch as soon as I strike 'These Filipinos.'"

Avalanche and Rotary Plough in Collision From the San Francisco Chronicle.

From the San Francisco Caronicie.

SEATTLE, April 14.—A special from Wellington says: While a rotary plough was clearing the Great Northern track this side of Madison it was struck by an avalanche and dashed 1.000 feet down a cañon. There were seven men on the engine in addition to the regular crew. All have been dug out of the snow but one. Four men were injured, three probably fatally.

The Confessional in the Church of England. From the Fortnightly Review.

Inside or outside her widest pale, I cannot im-agine any person who could find a word of defence for the confessional as it exists to-day in the English Church. The fact that any man of any age or reputation-or lack of it-who is in priest's orders can hear confessions from anybody, when and where and how he pleases, without leave from any one or a single rule to restrain him from any act of vulgarity or stupidity, or worse, which may occur to him, is a scandal to the whole Church and kingdom. The toleration of such a system for another week, in a country where the most elementary laws of propriety are recognized, is incredible.

In France-I say in France justead of in the Roman Catholic Church, because this matter has nothing to do with theology-a priest has to be licensed to hear confessions by the Bishop or his Vicar-General, who must have a genuine personal acquaintance with him; his license must be renewed once a year; he is carefully instructed in the art of dealing with penttents; to scandalize children, even with the most honest intentions (or women either, I suppose, but that is a less repulsive crime), is pronounced by his books of theology a "mortal sin," and on any moderately well-founded suspicion of his doing so, he may be removed to another parish, while if a second similar case occurs his confessor's license is not renewed. This, too, in a country whose regard for decency English folk are accustomed o consider as hopelessly inferior to their own! Con sider these extracts from a publication of the Society of the Holy Cross, a manual for children now in the

It is not only wrong but foolish to hide a sin from your confessor, however stameful it is. But it may be you do not know how to tell what you have done, it is so bad. Well, say this to your confessor—as simply, "I have done very had things, but I do not know hiw to tell them." He will kindly help you, he will ask you questions.

The proper reply to a man who puts questions about or leading up to the subject of purity to any-body under the age of 16 in St. Peter's. Eton Square, or St. Peter's, London Docks, is a cane across his shoulders. The discretion of the clergy to be tru-ted: How many of us have stood amazed at the facility with which facts have been elicited and con clusions drawn from our statements by some 10year-old questioner!

I advance here no arguments for or against the confessional; the priest who would draw every man, woman and child in his parish to confession once a week, and the man who would fling every confessor and his penitents into the Thames, are alike concerned to remedy the present folly. Auricular con-fession cannot be stopped in the Church of England; it is not only allowed but recom-mended by the Prayer Book, and, for reasons which are well known to every one, has numerous and influential advocates. The question is, Bhall is or shall it not be decently regulated? If not, I hope sincerely that every man in the country with young relatives who desire to confess their sins to a priest will use every endeavor to induce them to join the Roman Catholic Church, where the practice is at least properly safeguarded.

The Area of the Philippines. Prof. George Davidson to the Geographical Society of the Parita

In several Government documents the area of the Philippine Islands is put at something over 114,600 square miles; in the latest at 114,826. In the " O. ... Oficial de las Ielas Filipinas, para isos. In the Grid of the Control of Control of the Control of the Control of Con metres multiplied by .386052 will gove the till of square miles, the area of all the islands, ices the Jolo group, amounts to 137,057 square mil . F ther, the statement is generally made that the achipelago of the Philippines contains from 1,000 to 0.000 islands, and the "Guia Onesal" says the no as ber is more than 1,200. But in exacuting the "feer rolero del Archipielago Filipino, Madr.d, 1870"—that is, the Coast Pilot of the Philippines, covering more than 1,200 pages—we find that the Islas, Islatas, Islatas, Islatas, Islatillas, and Farall mes therein described amount to 583. Of course, this does not include reefs, rocks or hidden dangers. I submit that ese figures of the areas and it is the second islands and islets be accepted and a meet by

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